REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No. 7,313.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,449 tons, and 63 H.P.) Captain H. Carter, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding a l Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SATHAY, (3,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. DERBY, 1,299 tons. S. M. Newman, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste ...	£40	£19-0
To Port Said...	£30	£14-5
To Suez ...	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

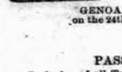
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden ...	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez ...	36	21	7	
Port Said...	36	24	8	
Alexandria...	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina ...	50	34	14	
Naples ...	50	34	14	
Leghorn ...	50	34	14	
Genoa ...	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)...	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8
Third Class ...	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY of PARIS, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Str City of Paris.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING, LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1.	Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.	
No. 2.	Do. do.	do. do.
No. 3.	do. do.	do. do.
No. 4.	Do. do.	do. do.
No. 2.	Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.	
No. 1.	Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.	
No. 1.	Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadle.	

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—

Poona ...	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ...	Sorabjee Rustjee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise), THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th July instant, at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Jetamber Narondass, the Mortgagor. All that valuable estate situated at Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the south by old fortifications, on or towards the east by vacant ground, and on or towards the west by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial Building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the 27th day of July 1872, at 4 P.M., on the Premises, by order of the parties to the undermentioned suit in pursuance of the directions contained in a decretal order of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made on 9th November 1871, in suit No. 626 of 1870, on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction thereof, wherein Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla was Plaintiff, and Jeevanjee Bomanjee Mehta, Rormus jee Pestonjee Mallagamwalla, and Fakirjee Limjee Oomreegur, Trustees, on behalf of Manockjee Pestonjee Mallagamwalla, deceased, under an Indenture bearing date the 22nd day of August 1861, and Dhunjeebhoy Fakirjee and Dhunbaijee, his wife, respectively infants by their guardian and next friend, the said Hormusjee Pestonjee Mallagamwalla were Defendants.

All the estate, right, title and interest of all the parties to the abovementioned suit in and to all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, Tenement, or dwelling-house and Premises thereon standing, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street, fronting it to the West side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 814 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 305, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, at present in the occupation of Byramjee Sorabjee Master, and other tenants, and bounded as follows ; that is to say on or towards the East by the Parsee Bazaar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West or North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane, and on or towards the South by the compartment forming part of the range of buildings belonging to Nowrojee Dorabjee Powwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Attorney for the Plaintiff, or Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, Attorneys for the Defendants in the said suit.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Trimbuckrao Atmaram Bhundary, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Antoba Marirao Desai, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July 1872, at 4 P.M., the following landed property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Jeffreson and Payne, Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditament, and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Hannooman Street without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh within the North of the said Hannooman Street, and bounded as follows : On the East by New Hannooman Cross Lane, on the West and North by properties of V Shoonoo Hurjiboy, and on the South by New Hannooman Lane, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 1284 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is assessed together with the said hereditaments by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 107.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 34 lbs.
2 ,, ,, 9 lbs.
2 ,, ,, Madapollams.
5 Cases White shirtings.
1 ,, T. Red Muslin.
1 ,, Spanish Stripes.

On account of the concerned, ex Khorasan.

An invoice of sample selection of various description design, richly gilt and nicely decorated Table and Hand Kerosine Oil Lamps fitted with English burner, by Messrs. Prince and Symmons of London.

M B P } in a diamond and B. L. below.
F & S }

THE WRECK of the SHIP ENGLAND TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The wreck of the ship England, 1,812 tons register, yellow metal sheathed, wrecked near Alibaugh, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE & Co., on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at Alibaugh, as it now lies, with the cargo of coals and whatever stores or equipments that may then be on board ; after which will be sold a quantity of stores, boats, spars, sails, ropes, provisions, &c., saved from the above wreck.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder to be paid the following day. The Custom's Duty and all other expenses (if any) to be paid by the purchasers, and the wreck to be at his or their risk after the sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Rattonjee Nowrojee Oomreegur the Mortgagor, the following Landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, being, and lying on the west side of Agiary Lane near Khara Koova, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhoolesher, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane, on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to one Seshaee Lolloobhoy, and now belonging to Narren Manor, on or towards the east also by the said Agiary Lane, and on or towards the west by the Shaik Memon Street, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. — and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 322.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glass Ware, a first-class Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Mitchinson & Co., a Full-sized Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a first-rate Sewing Machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Rock," a do. do. Buggy by E. Kesterton, an English-built 4 Wheel Dogcart by Rogers & Co., a handsome Fast-putting Thoroughbred Australian Brougham Horse, height 15-2, a do. do. Mare, quiet in harness, &c., at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogly.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Gandon, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, bread basket, a mahogany case containing a set of best Electro-plated king's pattern spoons and forks, a ditto ditto containing dessert knives and forks, table cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, sideboards, dining room chairs, handsomely carved blackwood circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and sofa couches, a centre Ottoman chiffonier, tragora, a first-class slate billiard table, by Mitchinson & Co., a full-toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson in working order, Brussel's carpet, English iron painted and gilt bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobes, toilet and chev. looking glasses, gentlemen's writing tables, clothes baskets, toilet boxes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, an American stove, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Rock.
A ditto ditto Buggy by E. Ke terton of Long Acre.
An English-built 4 wheeled Dog Cart, by Rogers & Co.
A handsome fast-trotting Australian Brougham Horse.
A ,, ditto Mare.
A Cow and Calf.
Sets of English plated mounted single Harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND BREAK ROLLER FOR GINNING COTTON, SUGDEN'S PATENT.—The Undersigned are OPEN to treat for the SALE of the above PATENT on behalf of the Mortgagees.

KEIR, PRESCOTT & WINTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Bombay, 16th July 1872.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh, oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;
Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Spencer's Patent
MAGNETIC WATER FILTERS
Possess inexhaustible powers of rendering water
Absolutely pure.

No. 1, Cash Rs. 16-8, Credit Rs. 18-8 ; No. 2, Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a PROBATIONER for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. (80) Eighty per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No applications will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I.N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 11th July 1872.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM THEODORE BEYER and Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK WEST to SIGN our FIRM per procuration, jointly and severally.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1872.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON,
Executors to the Last Will and Testament of John F. Cleary, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1872 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME RATES OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses : also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 158 of Act X. of 1865, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY ...	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA ...	10 8
MADRAS ...	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA ...	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Offices, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.
BEST RECTIFIED SPT. OF TURPENTINE.
BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 209 of 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARRONBHOY LUCKHMIDAS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent ; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS ; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 18th day of January 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of three in the afternoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, Vussonjee Runchordass, an Insolvent, Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordas, and Damodhar Runchordas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and situate in Bora Bazar or Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 553 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded on the east by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Pairaz Lucka. The said two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and a half square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. CURRODEEN TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.

C. P. COOPER, Acting Commissioner.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

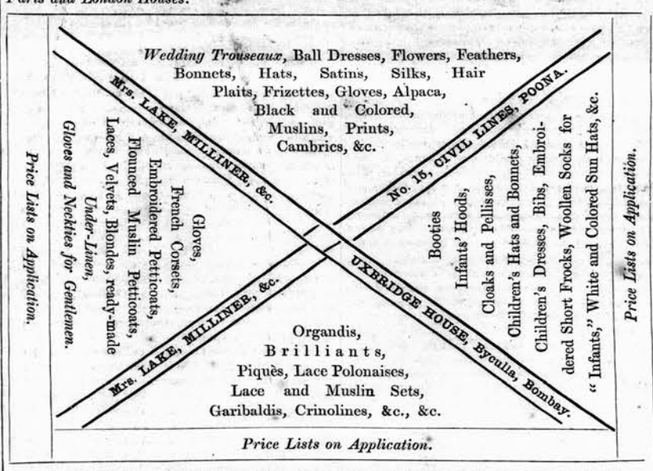
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,
By Appointment
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats ...		16 0
Leggings ...		5 8
Caps ...		3 8
SHIRTS ...	Badham's Silk and Wool, each ...	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each ...	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each ...	5 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz. ...	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ...	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ...	12 0
COLLARS ...	Shakespeare, Dox, Suez, per doz ...	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz..	6 8
HOSIERY ...	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose ...	12 8
	Fine Striped Fancy Shirting from ...	16 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from ...	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair ...	4 8
HOSIERY ...	Fine Merino Under-vests, à dozen for ...	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,, ...	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each ...	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth...	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool...	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool ...	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ...	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits ...	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits ...	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits...	35 0
HATS ...	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats ...	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat...	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat ...	15 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby...	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope s...	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester ...	6 8
HELMETS ...	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps ...	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians ...	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats ...	15 0
BRACES ...	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab ...	2 8
SCARFS ...	Duke of Edinburgh ...	2 12
	The Campbell Bow ...	1 8
	The Windsor's ...	2 8
	The Romal Satin" ...	3 0
TIES ...	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb ...	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ...	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from ...	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders ...	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from ...	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY ...	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c. ...	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Mazagon Land shares. Little doing in other shares. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	223½
16,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	325 nl
40,000	221½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	116
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅜-⅜	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10⅝-13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13-10⅝	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅝-⅝	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,375
8,000	250	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	840
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,270
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Allbert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,260
250	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
400	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,000	all	350 "	Port Press Co.	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,055
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,055
350	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,115
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
150	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
1,000	150	125	25*	Broach Mills	245
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,555
690	2,000	2,000	216p.s	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	800	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps	Mechanics B'kl'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	2 11½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112 to 113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104 to 104½
Four per cent	...101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...103½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. " Do. Market Rate' ...	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 92	

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH JULY.

London ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Cases ...	
	Seeds ...	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
Overland Steamers ...		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Bina ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Por charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Nubia (s)	Hall ...	Sydney, June 16.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Haidee ...	Dick ...	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cospatrick, Hartley, to London via Tuticorin.
Ship Nonantum, Lyall, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Burmah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 21 cases old brandy, Payne & Co.
Algeon (s), 25 bottles quicksilver, Framjee Lalladhur ; 49 cases sulphuric acid, Abdoola Esmal & Co. ; 18 cases provision, Goolamally Surabally ; 5 cases clocks, Bezonjee Pestonjee.
Centurion. 15 casks stationery, glassware, and hardware, Ebrahim Budroodeen.
Ada (s), 3 cases hardware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.
FROM GENOA.
Persia (s), 21 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.
FROM GLASGOW.
City of Paris, 25 cases sulphric acid, Merwanjee Manockjee.
FROM LEATH.
Riga (s), 11 casks brandy, H. F. Soares.
FROM BORDEAUX.
India (s), 50 cases and 1 hhd. brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 250 bales jute, Goculdass Canjee.
Atalanta (s), 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Ghurdhurdass Dewjee ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 34 bales wool, Bomanjee Merwanjee ; 111 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 100 bales wool, J. D.Vurria ; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Heerjee.
Derby (s), 1 bale cotton, Lalljee Thackersey ; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 44 bales wool and 10 bales cotton, Chimondass Bhadavdass ; 10 tons old iron, Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy.
Livorno (s), 55 bales wool, Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy ; 124 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Simla (s), 60 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria ; 40 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
FOR LONDON.
Simla (s), 28 cases ball fruit, Carra Vussonjee ; 8 cases fishmaws 1 case mother of pearl shell, and 1 case gum, Daduck Dattoo ; 200 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.
FOR GENOA.
Simla (s), 9 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

GREY GOODS.—Market steady ; prices unchanged. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
1,500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 7 0
500 "	"	40 " 39 "	6 lbs.	4 7 0
850 "	"	40 " 39 "	9½ lbs.	7 6 0
650 "	"	40 " 39 "	8½ lbs.	6 6 0
3 0	" W. Nain. No. 1,000	50 " 22 "		5 14 0
300 "	" " No. 2,000	50 " 22 "		6 2 0
300 pairs	" Dhoties	45 " 10 "		2 6 0

COTTON.

50	Candies New Oomrawuttee, ready	...	Rs. 243
500 "	" "	"	" 245
50 "	" "	"	" 247
25 "	" Akot'e,	"	" 253
50 "	" Dhollerah,	"	" 235½
50 "	" Bhoanugur.	"	" 238
50 "	" Veerumgaum, W. selection		" 224

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30-60 ... As. 28½

METALS.

1,500 cwts.	Copper Braziers ...	Rs. 58½ per cwt.
700 "	Spelter English ...	" 10¼ "
1,500 "	Nail Rod, Round ...	" 48½ per candy.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th July, 10 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th July, 3-10 P.M. ; via Turkey, 15th July, 11-50 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 15th July, 11-4 P.M. ; Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fora ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th July, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th July, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 59 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th July, 5-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th July, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 15th July, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 16th July, 1-40 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	12 14	0 23
" Kurrachee ...	10 25	0 18
" Madras ...	1 11	0 4

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 16th July, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 16th July, 9-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·99.

TUTICORIN, 16th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·706.

MANGALORE, 16th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

CANNANORE, 16th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·040, rainfall 40 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 16.

Glasspoole, Major, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 16.

Beale, Brigadier General, Staff, to join, to Deesa.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	July 19	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	" 24	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ...	" 17	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
China ...	Aug. 15	... 3 P.M.	} No after-packet.
Australia ...	July 27	... 3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	Aug. 2	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday ...	July 19	Monday ...	Oct. 7
" ...	" 26	" ...	" 14
" ...	Aug. 2	" ...	" 21
" ...	" 9	" ...	" 28
" ...	" 16	" ...	Nov. 4
" ...	" 23	" ...	" 11
" ...	" 30	" ...	" 18
" ...	Sept. 6	" ...	Dec. 5
" ...	" 13	" ...	" 9
" ...	" 20	" ...	" 16
" ...	" 30	" ...	" 23
		" ...	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday ...	Aug. 15	Tuesday ...	Nov. 5
" ...	" 26	" ...	" 19
" ...	Sept. 9	" ...	Dec. 3
" ...	" 23	" ...	" 17
Tuesday ...	" 8	" ...	" 31
" ...	Oct. 22	" ...	1873
		" ...	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday ...	July 27	Saturday ...	Oct. 19
" ...	Aug. 24	" ...	Nov. 16
" ...	Sept. 21	" ...	Dec. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... July 24 Wednesday ... Aug. 7

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ... July 17 Wednesday ... July 31

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, a above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 29th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Registered and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday ...	Aug. 2	Friday ...	July 12
" ...	" 30	" ...	Aug. 9
Monday ...	Sept. 30	" ...	Sept. 6
" ...	Oct. 28	Monday ...	Oct. 7
" ...	Nov. 25	" ...	Nov. 4
" ...	Dec. 23	" ...	Dec. 2
		" ...	" 33

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusarra, Kirtipoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Roha, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ... "	24	0 0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ... "	14	0 0
One Month ...	*ditto* ... "	5	0 0
One Week ...	*ditto* ... "	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy ...	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

PUBLIC DINNER TO J. M. MACLEAN, ESQ.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the DINNER will take place at the ESPLANADE HOTEL on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at a quarter before 8 P.M.

Tickets will be forwarded to Subscribers, but in the event of such not reaching in time Subscribers are requested to kindly accept this intimation.

The Dinner List will be finally CLOSED THIS EVENING, at 7 P.M., after which no names can be entered.

PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Hon. Secy., Dinner Committee.

Bombay Club, 17th July 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEATH—July 14th, at Surat, the wife of Lieutenant J. M. Heath, 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SCOTT—July 11th, at Ahmedabad, Henry Lionel, infant son of M. H. Scott, C. S., aged one month and eighteen days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GARSTIN—July 6th, at Poona, John Henry, son of Captain C. J. Garstin, aged 3½ years.

JOBLING—July 3rd, at Murree, Leila Mary, daughter of Alfred Jobling, Esq., 55th Regiment, aged one year and five days.

KELLY—July 11th, at Meerut, N. W. P., Kate Fitzmaurice, the beloved wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thos. J. Kelly, 105th Light Infantry, aged 41 years.

ROSE—July 12th, at Bangalore, Mr. William Rose, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

HEALTH is admitted to be largely influenced by local conditions, especially in regard to the purity of the water supply and atmosphere of a given locality. Were there any suggestions necessary to create popular interest in such a subject, the most effective one would be to direct attention to the extent to which the above-named principle may be carried. Medical men, including those of Bombay, have frequently informed us how choleraic disease may be induced or fostered by the use of impure water. The quality of water that has everywhere produced the majority of deaths by cholera has been water contaminated with sewage matter. Atmospheric impurity is also admitted to considerably help in the propagation of epidemic disease, and this source appears to have been to a certain extent overlooked in Bombay. We may safely presume, that many, if not most, of those hindrances to health, which situation involves, need only be pointed out in order to their removal, for it is now admitted that many forms of epidemic disease find their origin in those aqueous and atmospheric conditions of a neighbourhood that will yield to judicious sanitary regulation. It is also known that there may be considerable emission of vapour charging the atmosphere with deleterious matters, which may not strongly signalize itself to the sense, and whose detection is only possible by the application of that kind of test introduced by Dr. Angus Smith, and which has been applied in so many cases with such important and interesting results. This beautiful method of Dr. Angus Smith has lately admitted of a much wider and extensive application. We have now chemical news from England, of the examination of air becoming as popular as the examination of potable water, for it is established from Dr. Angus Smith's later experiments, that air from the neighbourhood of a midden contains nearly as much impurity as water from a bad well, while, on the other hand, air from open and healthy places, contains little more organic matter than good drinking water. We would direct the attention of our sanitary authorities to these experiments, though of course they could only be successfully prosecuted by a careful application of scientific data, such as would necessarily involve the spending of much time. Certainly aseries of such researches, taken together with our water supply, would become of considerable sanitary interest—showing how they differ in different situations and the local causes to which these differences are to be chiefly attributed.

We give below the analyses of three waters—one the Vehar water, one from well in Picket Road, and the other from Cowasjee Patell Tank Road. The last, if not occasionally used for drinking, is in constant requisition for washing and bathing purposes. As the greater portion of the population of Bombay drinking Vehar water cannot afford to buy filters, the water was drawn from the tap and allowed to settle over night, when a clear portion was taken for examination. If the water had been filtered through one of Spencer's filters, the organic matter would have been considerably reduced in quantity :—

	Vehar grains per gal.	Picket Road Grains per gal.	Cowasjee P. T. Road. Grains per Gal.
Volatile matters lost by incineration ...	2·04	3 6	44·1
Mineral matters ...	6·60	34·9	175·0
Total solid matter ...	8·64	38·5	219·1
Oxygen required to oxydise organic matter ...	0·176	0·29	0·77
Equal to organic matter ...	1·400	2·31	6·16
Chlorine ...	1·200	4·79	33·796
Equal to Chloride Sodium (common salt) ...	1·977	7·89	55·692
Free Ammonia ...	Trace	0·0·5	3·560
Albuminoid Ammonia or Ammonia obtained from organic matter ...	0·004	0·029	0·056
Nitrates *without* evaporation.	No indication.	No indication.	Very considerable.
Nitrates ...	"	"	Trace.

In order to enable the general public to judge of the quality of a water for drinking purposes from its analysis, we may mention that the most important item to be considered is the organic matter—the state in which it exists—together with the intermediate and ultimate products of its oxydation, viz., ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates. The presence of nitrates, where little or no organic matter with the intermediate products of its decomposition exist, do not necessarily render the water objectionable, such a water must be viewed with suspicion rather from the fact that at any moment the oxydising power of the soil through which the water percolates may become exhausted.

The above analysis of the Vehar water indicates it to be a water of good quality for drinking purposes ; the organic matter, though high without filtration, is in a sound, or in other words healthy, condition. Many worse waters than that from the Picket road tank no doubt are drank, but this water will not bear comparison in any one respect with the Vehar, and it should not be drank when the latter can be obtained. As for the Cowasjee Patell Tank water, it is simply concentrated sewage, and its use even for washing and bathing purposes should be condemned. It is not known in what condition the organic matter necessary for the production of disease *must* exist in our potable waters, whether the injurious results be due to organic substances *in a state of change*, or to *living germs*, has not been satisfactorily discovered. Experience, however, has proved that where large quantities of nitrates, nitrites, and alkaline chlorides exist in water, the presence of a very small quantity of oxydisable organic matter renders such water extremely dangerous for drinking purposes. As we said at the commencement of these remarks, health is admitted to be largely influenced by local conditions ; but is it not also a fact that it is largely influenced by the solid and liquid food people take ? We hope to be able at no future time to lay before our readers a series of examinations of the so-called wines and spirits, &c., sold in Bombay. The samples examined will be purchased in the ordinary manner, both from European and native firms.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WITH reference to the vote of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, it seems desirable to correct a misapprehension which prevails among official people, and which we have reason to believe led Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to treat with contempt the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce to the Cotton Frauds Bill, that many of the firms which belong to the Chamber, and whose representatives take a leading part in the discussion of public questions, have little or nothing to do with the cotton trade. As regards the crop of Sawginned Dharwar, it may be mentioned that Mr. Bickerdike's firm, Messrs. Knoop & Co., export a large proportion of the whole crop to Odessa, this quality of cotton being particularly liked in Russia ; and they and Messrs. Gaddum & Co. and Messrs. Ralli Brothers may be said to be the best authorities in Bombay as to the course of trade in Sawginned Dharwar. Whether they are not also qualified to speak about the cotton trade generally may be inferred from the following list of shipments by different houses during the two years 1870, 1871, and the first six months of 1872. Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Gaddum & Co. are, it will be observed, the largest shippers in Bombay, and Messrs W. Nicol & Co. stand only fourth on the list :—

19 Names of firms, in order of their shipments this year.	1872. 6 months ending 30th June.	1871. 12 months ending 31st December.	1870. 12 months ending 31st December.
Ralli Bros. ...	77,831 B	(1) 78,417 B	(2) 41,187 B
Ritchie, Steart, & Co. ...	48,280	(5) 43,085	(3) 37,280
Gaddum & Co. ...	46,080	(2) 56 327	(1) 44,336
W. Nicol & Co. ...	40,153	(4) 46,989	(4) 36,934
H. B. Touche & Co. ...	33,722	(6) 41,987	(9) 18,184
Knoop & Co. ...	32,291	(7) 41,155	(8) 18,879
A. Bluschack & Co. ...	24,853	(11) 25,821	(7) 19,734
Jules Siezfried & Co. ...	18,948	(12) 21,374	(17) 4,644
Finlay, Muir & Co. ...	17,547	(13) 24,261	(12) 13,285
Pt. I. Cassels & Co. ...	16,890	(16) 20,107	(14) 8,744
W. & A. Graham & Co ...	16,137	(14) 22,790	(10) 16,860
Geo. Lockhart & Co. ...	15,374	(10) 25,878	(13) 13,128
D. Sassoon & Co. ...	15,105	(9) 30,883	(16) 6,656
H. Clason & Co. ...	15,010	(3) 48 730	(11) 16,812
Volkart Bros. ...	14,507	(8) 4 ,198	(6) 20,981
Remington & Co. ...	12,104	6,295	4,141
Kunker, Preiswerck & Co. ...	11,525	(15) 22,173	(15) 8,738
Grendon, Tippet & Co. ...	9,039	5,575	1,427
Finlay, Scott & Co. ...	8,892	7,959	(5) 29,418
and there have been 34 other European firms shippers of smaller quantities.	475,021 B out of total shipments to Europe during the 6 months of 770,099 bales.	622,456 B out of total shipments to Europe during the 12 months of 1,124,099 bales.	337,928 out of total shipments to Europe during the 12 months of 1,093,000 bales.

IT is very rarely that high honours are taken in Bombay whether at the University examinations or in those for the Government. This is not much to be wondered at, for to pass creditably in the ordinary University examinations involves a pretty severe strain upon the minds of Indian students, and when an officer in any of the public services has obtained a good practical knowledge of an Indian language, there is not much temptation for him to

would have had to be reconquered, beginning again with Calcutta. Lord Canning in 1860 said truly to some talookdars of Oudh that a generous and trustful policy was the best way to make a dutiful and loyal people.

Mr. Venkatsawmy Naidoo, a merchant from Madras, thought the East India Association should direct its energies against the imposition of new taxation, and thus, by relieving the sufferings of the masses of the people, secure their advancement.

The Chairman avowed the opinion, formed from thirty years' experience, that the English Government failed to repose any trust whatever in the native rulers. Still it must not be forgotten that there had been great advances in the treatment of the natives, and that offices under Government were distributed now in a very different manner from what was formerly the case. Collectorships, registrarships, and magistracies were being more and more given to native gentlemen. It showed great trust to appoint natives to magistracies, for in that capacity they had to adjudicate for Europeans as well as for natives. And still higher positions were being opened to them. There were for example two seats on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court filled by native gentlemen, and he hoped the time would soon come when there would be native judges in the Courts of Bombay and Madras also. There was no want of natives capable of filling these high posts with credit and efficiency, and the time had certainly arrived for such concessions, which if given now would be accepted as a favour, and if delayed would come to be demanded as a right. He feared there was some truth in the assertion that of late years there had been a disposition to retrogression in the admission of natives to a share in the work of the administration. This was palpably a foolish policy, because a denial of reasonable demands would be attended with the most dangerous results, now that the people had been educated. The policy he advocated was the natural corollary of the educational policy of the Government, and if it were not followed there would be justification given for the fomenting of the discontent said to prevail among large classes of the people. He concurred in the suggestion for the establishment of a tribunal which should settle disputes affecting native princes. With regard to the natives generally he thought there were good reasons for supposing that was, if not disaffection—which previous speakers had assumed to exist—yet a widespread discontent among the people of India. This discontent, he believed, had sprung up in recent years chiefly from over-legislation and over-taxation. The Legislative Councils had turned out a preposterous number of laws. It was said that a transient period required exceptionally great legislation, and other ingenious excuses were advanced, but there could be no doubt that the thing had been very much overdone, and that the natives really did not know on what ground they stood. He had himself as a lawyer often found it difficult to tell what the law was owing to the multiplicity of Acts and the way in which they were drawn. The simple panacea for this was to give over legislation altogether, and it would be an excellent thing if the legal member of the Governor-General's Council could be prevailed on to do nothing but draw his pay, letting other things alone. Much of Indian legislation had been done most hastily and unwisely. The Marriage Bill, which had been referred to in the debate, was an example of this. It had been called for by the Brahmo Somaj, and it would have been natural to make it apply simply to the grievance of the Brahmos, but unwisely and unnecessarily it had been made to apply to all classes in India, and a universal protest had been raised against it. Another example was the scheme by which a fund was secured for the purpose of ensuring the improvement of the administration of justice by the better payment of the lower officers. This was to be done by the imposition of an *ad valorem* stamp duty on those who sought the aid of the Courts. In the case of a client of his own, Rs. 32,000 had been claimed before the case could be heard. Fortunately for his client the Legislature was induced to reconsider the matter and the *ad valorem* stamp was reduced to a maximun of Rs. 10. It was not a matter of surprise with such hasty and ill-considered legislation that there should be discontent in India at British rule. The new system of local taxation also had been productive of the greatest discontent all over the country. Taxation had become so various and vexatious that an uneasy feeling of distrust had been encouraged. An honest searching investigation into the revenues and expenditure of India would be thought to lead to the discovery that, without impairing the efficiency of the Government, immense savings might be effected. With such remedies applied for discontent, British rule in India would be secure in the loyalty of the people.

Mr. Geo. Crawshay proposed a vote of thanks to Major Bell, remarking that that gentleman's services were historical, and regretting that it should be necessary for one of his high qualities to remain in England employing his time in desperate efforts to teach the English people their A B C in connection with the administration of India. Had Major Bell lived 100 years ago, he would have been serving the E. I. Company as a governor. There were many things in the history of the English in India—the "pink" and the "white" treaties for example—which could not be approved, but looking on that history as a whole it appeared to him a glorious example of what a few Englishmen could do with very simple means. Lacking the vast material resources at the command of the present Government, the E. I. Company were compelled to rely on their own intelligent action and their own uprightness. Thus it came that the British empire in India was founded by means of the feeling of trust and confidence which the rulers inspired. The same course was no longer pursued, and if there was any hope for India it must be from the voluntary efforts of men like Major Bell, who were influenced by a passionate love of justice and good faith. Dangers were looming in the future, arising from too great reliance being placed on physical force and a neglect of the means by which the peninsula was conquered.

Dewan Kazi Shahabudeen, hon. acting secretary of the Association, seconded the motion, which was carried in the usual way.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Society of Arts for the use of the hall, the meeting came to a close.

BOMBAY.

The ship Sussex was hauled into Mazagon dock yesterday to have her bottom cleaned.

Fair.—The annual fair at Matoonga commences from to-day.

Longevity.—A Parsee woman named Motcebsee died in Bombay the other day at the advanced age of one hundred years.

New Dispensary at Bulsar.—The building for a new dispensary at Bulsar has been completed, and will be opened in a few days.

New Sooba of Nowsaree.—We notice that the Gaekwar of Baroda has appointed one Bundoojee Saheb as Sooba of Nowsaree, in place of Nana Saheb.

Departmental Examination.—We observe that there are about seventy-five candidates for the departmental examination, which is to commence at Surat this day.

The Poor-box.—The Acting Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10, from a resident of Girgaum, to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

The Effects of the Monsoon.—On Monday night a portion of the roof of a stable, belonging to one Babanbhoy Hassonbhoy, and situated on the Bellasis Road, fell in, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Baroda Affairs.—It is reported that the Gaekwar of Baroda intends to re-employ Bhow Khedker, who was turned out of Baroda some time ago, for giving certain State information to a native author.

An Old Offender.—A Musselman by name Abdool Ahmed, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a coat belonging to one Sudoo Suda.

Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, two Musselmans named Currim Noorbhoy and Essoof Jaffer were charged with assaulting one Alla Rookea and another, and were on conviction fined four rupees each.

Theft.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court one Vetee, woman, who had been twice convicted of theft, was charged before Mr. Woodward with stealing a gold necklace, the property of Bagirthee, woman. She was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 13th July, was 40 feet 4 tenths; the total rain fall up to same date being 27 inches 24 cents; on the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 2 tenths, and the total rain fall 17 inches 73 cents.

Vagrancy Act.—Charles Augustus Soal and John Stacey, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Woodward yesterday with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Examination in Native Languages.—Captain Talbot, of the Hyderabad Contingent, has passed an examination in the Persian language. Mr. Blanford, clerk to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and Mr. Narayen Bhickajee, Dufturdar to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., have each passed in the Canarese language.

Committed to the Sessions.—William Charles Curling, an East Indian, was committed by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000 and certain gold ornaments, belonging to Mrs. Maria D'Souza.

Arrest of a Conspirator.—Doolub Shamjee, one of the conspirators concerned in the great Ahmedabad conspiracy case, who had absconded from Ahmedabad, was arrested at Bhownuggur last week and brought to Bombay on Monday. The prisoner was yesterday placed before the Senior Magistrate, and remanded to jail.

Surat High School.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the assistant masters of the Surat High School have opened a club with the view to practise English speaking. They meet every Saturday and each in his turn lectures in English on some subject selected by himself, which the others discuss afterwards.

Cholera at Wanowrie and Ghorepoorie.—We are sorry to announce that several cases of cholera have occurred in the villages of Wanowrie and Ghoreporie, in consequence of which Major-General Grant, C.B., has issued orders to the commanding officers of British regiments stationed adjacent thereto, that all communication between the military and the villagers be cut off until this fatal scourge disappears.—*Poona Observer.*

Fatal Boat Accident on the River Moola.—On Sunday last, at the village of Nadura, a boat containing about forty or forty-five persons while crossing the river Moola upset. Thirty-five persons out of the forty were saved, but the remainder have not as yet been found. The river at the time of the accident was very high. It appears that none amongst the persons who are saved can possibly say how many have been drowned, and therefore it cannot be ascertained until the dead bodies are found in the river. The police as well as the villagers are doing their best in searching the whereabouts of the dead bodies by dragging the river.—*Ibid.*

The Parsee "Girl of the Period."—The *Gazetal Friend*, writing of the Parsee girls of the day, says—"Our society is now in a corrupt state. What is called liberty to woman serves no other end than to increase vice and infidelity. As long as woman abhorred the company of men, fidelity and virtue were preserved. It is impossible to measure the extent of the corruption at the present moment in the Parsee community, the inevitable consequence of undue freedom given to woman. Our fathers were undoubtedly wiser than we are, and whatever innovation that the vicious spirit of the age prompts men to make is only destructive of the simplicity, the honesty, and the virtue of those happy days which are still in my recollection." The writer seems evidently to have strayed from Arcadia.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Lady Octavia 1,172 tons, has been chartered at Melbourne for the conveyance of horses to Bombay for a lump sum of £1,600.

The ship Dilharee, 1,293 tons, sailed from Melbourne on June 6th for Colombo, and her cargo consisted of 90 horses, 20 cows, 2 bulls, and 200 sheep.

The s. s. Nubia, 2,095 tons, Captain W. J. Hall, arrived yesterday from Sydney with H. M.'s mail, 291 packages of sundry goods, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Trotter, Miss Munsory, Captain Toppin, Miss Silva and infant, and Mr. Duncan.

The ship City of Paris, 990 tons, Captain C. McDonald, arrived on the 14th instant from Glasgow with a cargo of 1,003 tons coal, 25 casks sulphuric acid, 40 bales twist, 30 barrels sulphuric acid, 1,173 pie, 106 casks beer, 78 casks wine, and 64 packages goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	July.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
8 51 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 17	1 49 m	5 11
8 8 a	3 3		2 37 a	1 6
9 45 m	5 9	Thursday 18	2 46 m	7 1
9 9 a	3 10		3 38 a	2 0
10 33 m	6 10	Friday 19	3 40 m	8 1
10 7 a	4 6		4 31 a	2 10
11 29 m	7 6	Saturday 20	4 33 m	8 9
11 3 a	5 1		5 21 a	3 8
0 6 m	7 11	Sunday 21	5 26 m	9 0
11 56 a	5 6		6 10 a	8 7
.....	.....	Monday..... 22	6 14 m	8 7
0 49 a	8 0		6 57 a	5 3
0 49 m	5 6	Tuesday..... 23	7 1 m	7 10
1 31 a	7 10		7 45 a	5 7

Moon—Full, 20th, 6h. 43m. P.M.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Fund was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs presiding. There were present besides, Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee and the Honorary Secretary, Captain Robinson.

The Honorary Secretary produced the Pass-book of the New Bank of Bombay, showing the amounts paid to the credit of the fund advertised up to date in the local papers, and also the sums disbursed for advertising, stamps, &c.; the net total to the credit of the fund being Rs. 9,112-6 0.

It was then resolved that Mr. Terry (of the School of Arts) be asked to take the Honorary Secretaryship, after which the meeting broke up.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

SULLEMAN HAJEE ADA SATTAR AND OTHERS v. SORABJEE TEMOOJEE.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. J. Gopall, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant.

Mr. Latham said he did not think there was any very serious difference between his learned friend and himself. The suit was brought on a mortgage deed executed by the defendant to the fathers of one of the plaintiffs. An amended plaint had since been filed. The plaintiffs were the executors of the last will and testament of their father; and there being no surviving representative of the other plaintiff, Ameera Begum who died some time ago at Hyderabad, the name of Mr. William Loudon, Administrator General, had been added in her behalf. The suit first came on before Sir Charles Sargent on the 16th January last, when considerable difficulty arose by reason of there being no representative of Ameera Begum, who died without issue, and because Sir Charles Sargent held that it was a mortgage in common. The difficulty had been got over by joining the Administrator General as a plaintiff on behalf of Ameera Begum; and the suit was now complete. There was a dispute only as to the total sum now due by defendant.

Mr. Starling admitted that the dispute was only as to the accounts.

Mr. Latham put in certain documents.

The Court, by consent, made a decree to refer the suit to the Commissioner to take an account of what is due to the plaintiffs on the mortgage deed for principal and interest and for costs, and to certify: if defendant does not pay what may be found due within three calendar months from the date of the report, the property to be sold and the proceeds to be applied as far as the same may extend to the liquidation of the claim. Costs of the 16th January 1872 to be paid by plaintiffs to defendant.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA v. CASSUM MUNJEE.

Neither of the parties appeared, and the case was struck out.

SUTRA GUMNA AND OTHERS v. MORESHWUR BAPOOJEE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs appeared in person; and the defendants by an agent, who asked for a postponement. The hearing was postponed for a week.

NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE v. HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE DAMKEWALLA.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. B. M. Wagle for the defendant and his wife.

Mr. Pherozsha stated that the debt was due on a stated account, which was signed by the first defendant.

Mr. Wagle stated that the first defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court. The goods were supplied to the first defendant; the second defendant was his wife, and could plead coverture.

Mr. Pherozsha asked for a decree against both defendants, saying they would execute it against the separate property of the second defendant, if she has any. The second defendant had signed the account also.

Mr. Wagle had no objection to a decree being made against the separate property of the wife.

It appears the defendants were married some forty years ago, and the wife had under the old law a sole claim to her separate property. Had the marriage taken place since the passing of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, such a claim could not be made.

The Court, by consent, gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,344, with interest at 9 per cent. till judgment, against the first defendant, with an order for a stay of execution; and with interest at 9 per cent. till judgment, and at 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment against the separate property of the wife.

C USHNA KOONAJEE V. ADUMJEE IBRAHIMJEE.

The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant was absent. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,521, on a promissory note. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 1,521, with interest at 24 per cent. per annum from 23rd November, 1871, and costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment.

THE COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, V RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant in person.

Mr. Farran said the case was set down in Mr. Justice Green's board, but as his Lordship had some interest in the plaintiffs' company, he wished it to be transferred to the other division of the Court. The plaintiffs sued upon a lease, of which the defendant is the assignee. The lease was made on the 28th April 1866 from the then Victoria Pier and Colaba Reclamation Company to the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company. The former was now represented by the Colaba Company. The lease was sold by the Sheriff and was purchased by the defendant.

The defendant said he had purchased the lease as a trustee on behalf of the late firm of Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Mr. Farran said it was in the defendant's own name.

The defendant admitted it was so, and he did not dispute the liability. One of the parties on whose account it was purchased, was not here; and he simply asked that the other parties might be joined or that a week's time should be given him to communicate with them.

Mr. Farran said his clients had no wish to press for execution of the decree; which might lie over for the required time.

The Court, by consent of both parties, gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 14,742, with interest and costs, and stay of execution for a fortnight.

The following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green:—

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PATEL V. MERALLY DHUURMSEY AND OTHERS.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 10,021 on an agreement for money lent and received. There was no defence, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for for Rs. 10,021, with interest and costs.

CASES POSTPONED.

The following cases were postponed by order of the Court:—Manisty and Fletcher v. Razbaee, widow. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Rustomjee Cowasjee.

CASES STRUCK OUT

The undermentioned cases were struck out by order of the Court:—The Municipal Commissioner v. Dossibace, widow. John Macfarlane v. Premchund Roychund.

POONA BOAT CLUB.

SCRATCH REGATTA.

Yesterday's *Poona Observer* says:—These Races, forbidden by the weather on Saturday last, came off successfully, we are glad to say, yesterday. A slight delay in the commencement of the proceedings was caused one would have imagined at first sight, by a natural unwillingness on the part of the lady coxswains to commit themselves to the peril of the deep. But on further enquiry it became evident to the most ordinary understanding that this seeming hitch was the result merely of the difficulty felt by the stroke oars in selecting among the embarrassing profusion of beauty the fair one who should steer their boat to victory and oar-ring. All boats however were finally provided with coxswains, who all were at all events ornamental, and some of them useful. After three preliminary heats had been rowed, a race between the Sappers and Miners of Kirkee and the boatmen of the Club brought out a grand display of native talent. The Sappers this time carried off the palm; a result owing chiefly it must be admitted to their superior weight and not to their science.

We would recommend the Honorary Secretary of the Poona Boat Club to pay more attention another time to the condition of the boatmen; number 3 especially, we observed, appeared over fed. The winning heat was won by a fair lady whose fortune for once equalled her deserts, the theory was unequivocally difficult, but the manner in which the buoy was rounded in each heat would have afforded a useful hint to many an aspiring "Vossity" cox. Thanks to the hospitality of the absent hosts the refreshments were most superior and plentiful, and regret was general that Mr. and Mrs. Grant should have been away in Bombay, by medical orders. The band of the 2nd Grenadiers was on the ground by the kind permission of Colonel Barrow and the officers of the regiment, and added not a little to the charms of the scene, by its entrancing strains. H. E. the Governor and his party also honored the proceedings with their presence, and on the whole the affair may be pronounced a decided success.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Yet Another Case of Suicide at Umballa.—A private of the 20th Hussars committed suicide by shooting himself with a loaded carbine, on Thursday last

Scindia's Irrigation Canal.—The Maharajah Scindia contemplates utilizing the water of the Soind river for the benefit of his people and the enrichment of his country, by constructing an irrigation canal to extend from near Nurwur through the capital, to Bhind, and thence to the Chumbul river, a distance on the whole of 110 miles. His Highness has applied to Government for the services of an Engineer officer to survey the line and take the levels. It is only necessary to read the Gwalior reports to know that the Maharajah is a prince of strongly marked character and great shrewdness. It is very satisfactory to find that year by year his energy and intelligence are turned more and more towards efforts to improve the condition of his subjects and the resources of his country. —*Pioneer.*

We have been informed that, with the charitable object of relieving the great distress existing amongst the European and Eurasian widows, of whom there are many living in the serais and bazaars of Lahore, a Society has been established, which provides needle work (coarse and fine) at remunerative prices for those able to do it. On Wednesday morning last twelve poor women attended at the Free School, where the work is given out by the ladies forming the Committee, and many others are anxious for employment.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Typhoid Fever at Cherat.—We are sorry to hear from a correspondent that during the present season there have been a few fatal cases of typhoid fever amongst the troops at Cherat in the Peshawur district, and as the greatest medical authorities say that this kind of fever arises from the neglect of simple sanitary laws, we hope that every care will be taken not to crowd the men too much and to render the precincts of the huts and tents savoury to the utmost extent. All agree that the climate of Cherat is very salubrious, owing chiefly to the genial breezes which seem always to prevail and to the absence of any rank vegetation; the water, moreover, being excellent, it is evident that we must look elsewhere than to climatic influences for the causes of typhoid fever.—*Ibid.*

The Punjab Bridge Disasters.—While the bridges on the Punjab and Delhi Railway have given way both this season and last, the new piers for the great bridges on the new Punjab Northern State Railway have not wholly escaped. At the Jhelum, one pier, consisting of three wells, has wholly fallen, and one of the wells of another pier is so far out of perpendicular as to be in a hopeless condition. The main current which the protecting spurs were intended to guide square down through the piers went over to the other side above the site of the bridge, from which it turned back, slanting across the bed of the river and catching the piers in flank, the weakest point when 3 wells are used. The floods on the Jhelum were this year much higher than even the great floods of last year, and have done much damage. A barge containing a steam hoist was swept from its moorings and speedily foundered, the hoist being lost nobody knows where, and fragments of the boat picked up far down the river. The Ravee pile bridge is completely broken, about twenty or thirty spans being wanting. Most of the timbers however were recovered as arrangements had been made to watch the progress of its breaking up. We have not heard whether the Grand Trunk Road has suffered materially, or any part of the State line besides the bridges. The Jhelum piers were not fully sunk, a bed of hard material having been arrived at in which progress was slow.—*Id.*

A PARIS BAZAAR.

("Times'" special correspondent.)

Paris, June 12.

I happened in the course of conversation to ask to a French friend learned in all the ways of the Parisians what sort of business the shopkeepers were doing under this our austere Republic, and whether they had really very much much reason to regret the gold and silver days of the dissolute Empire. I put the question because, in the course of a tolerably varied experience, the only Frenchmen I have found on the whole Imperialists—excepting, of course, the ex-officials of the Empire—are the Paris shopkeepers, and I not unnaturally, and I hope not unjustly, discovered a connection between their politics and their purse, and conjectured that they did not like the new state of things because it brought them less money than the old. As the best and most practical answer, my friend took me to one of the largest establishments—if not the largest—in Paris, the Magasin Bon-Marche, and I am bound to confess that if what I saw there may be taken as any sort of criterion of the amount of business now being transacted in Paris, I have done the shopkeepers great injustice in supposing that their devotion to the Empire was an affair of francs. In some respects the house has done more business since the war than it did before, and in all it is sufficiently flourishing. Your readers may form some notion of the extent of its transactions if I mention that its managers calculate upon turning over nearly a million and a quarter sterling gross receipts for the current year. During the months of April and May they turned over on an average 6,600*l.* per day, a rate which would give, allowing for Sundays and holydays, nearly two millions sterling per year, but then the receipts of these two spring months were altogether exceptional. This revenue may at first appear almost fabulous, but it becomes intelligible when one finds that the establishment, though nominally one, and one for all purposes of proprietorship and management, really comprises 22 shops, each complete in itself and as independent of its 21 brethren as if, though under the same roof, they had no connexion whatever with it. Thus one shop is devoted exclusively to bonnets, another to shawls, a third to handkerchiefs, a fourth to umbrellas, a fifth to gloves, and so on through every article that a lady can be persuaded to want either for herself or for her household. I say a "lady," since, so far as I could make out, the wants of man, notwithstanding the enormous dimensions of the collective establishment, and the number of male *employes* attached to it, have been somehow most unfairly overlooked. An Oriental might, perhaps, fit himself out very comfortably and becomingly, but a European who can't get on without a hat and cloth coat must look for them elsewhere. But for female demand the supply is unlimited, and I was not surprised to hear that ladies occasionally pass the whole day in the establishment, wandering in blissful bewilderment from shop to shop, till they have gratified every roving fancy the vagaries of which they have cash or credit enough to entertain. To make the round of the establishment is not a bad afternoon's walk. It covers over 4,000 square yards of ground, but, as there are five floors, it must be considered to comprise 20,000 yards. Enormous as these dimensions seem, they have not taken very long to create. Less than 20 years ago the Magasin Bon-Marché consisted of one draper's shop of a very ordinary kind, but an enterprising proprietor set about enlarging it, and his scheme being taken up by partners equally enterprising and with capital to invest, the house rapidly attained its present size, and is now looked upon as one of the standing curiosities of Paris. Two days of the week are set apart on which visitors who wish to see the establishment are allowed to go all over it with guides specially placed at their disposal. If they like to buy any of the goods displayed to tempt them, *tant mieux*. No churlish effort is made to check the generous current of their cash. But if, on the other hand, they are strong-minded enough to resist the temptation, then *tant mieux* for their purses. No attempt is made to worry them, and they gratify the pleasure of the eye without pain to the pocket.

I should not, however, have thought the establishment worth notice, notwithstanding its enormous size and its reputation as one of the lions of Paris, if I had not been greatly struck by the admirable arrangements made for the comfort of its numerous *employes*. There are about 90 girls on its staff, and all are obliged to sleep on the premises in order that a sufficiently strict surveillance may be kept over their behaviour. Their bedrooms are large, comfortable, and admirably ventilated. Most of them have each a room to herself, but where two occupy the same room its additional size guarantees a proper allowance of air. An elegantly furnished drawing-room, with a piano, is the common property of all, where after work hours, they can if they like meet and pass the evening together. Not that they are bound to remain indoors. Under certain restrictions they may be out from 9 to 11, and on Sundays, to give them, after the French fashion, a chance of going to the theatre, they need not be home before half-past 12. I did not happen to see the food supplied to the ladies, but I take for granted that it is at least as good as that supplied to the men, which I examined and found excellent. As there are altogether between 700 and 800 mouths attached to this establishment, and it would be inconvenient, if not impossible, to fill them all at the same time, there are three separate hours for *dejeuner* and three for dinner to each of which a third of the mouths is duly told off. The dining-room is very large, and is conducted on much the same principles as an ordinary French restaurant, there being a bill of fare for each meal, and each guest choosing from it what dish he or she likes. Each has at every meal a bottle of wine as a matter of course, but coffee is an extra, for which a slight charge is made. I was at first amused to see attached to the dining-room not only a lavatory but also a very smart hairdresser's shop, with a "coiffeur" always at hand to wait on the gentleman and administer a "touch of the brush and comb" to the hair for one penny, and a ditto to the hair and beard for three half pence. The cutting of the hair is not permitted on the premises, as this might take up too much time and encroach upon the hours of work. But these penny and three-half penny "touches," to which I saw numerous gentlemen treating themselves regardless of expense, became invested with more of a tragic than of a comic significance when their object was revealed. The fixed nominal salary of the *employes* is small, but they are allowed in addition a percentage on everything they sell, and, if they are clever sellers, they may thus treble and even quadruple their pay. As nearly all the buyers are ladies, it is at once obvious how much of a shopman's salary may depend upon his personal graces, and what an admirable investment, from a strictly commercial no less than an æsthetic point of view, may be a penny or even three-halfpenny touch of the comb.

A pratice prevails at the Magasin Bon-Marche of coaxing lady-purchasers into a charming boudoir full of choice flowers and plants and with an elegant *buffet*, at which they may have, for the asking what refreshment they please, from claret with a dry biscuit to cake and lemonade. It is really too terrible that the singular fascination which shopping, even in its repulsive nakedness, has for the female mind, should be thus artificially and unfairly enhanced, and I venture earnestly to submit to M. Thiers, who is is not merely the President of an austere Republic, but also a married man, whether the matter is not a proper one for legislation. Indeed, the evil does not stop at the *buffet*. Not only are these satanic snaresand gins set for weak women, but an inhumanly ingenious attempt is further made to separate her from her natural protector, should he chance, for once, to go shopping with her. A handsome billiard room is placed at his disposal, in which he may fool away the precious moments during which his money is being confidentially smiled out of his wife's pockets upstairs. A library is also on the point of being added to the establishment, and will doubtless be filled with sensational novels of thrilling interest, absorbed in which an excitable husband or father may for hours lose all thought of bonnets and bills.

THE POETRY OF WEALTH.

(*Saturday Review*, June 15.)

There is one marvellous tale which is hardly likely to be forgotten so long as men can look down from Nôtre Dame de la Garde on the sunny beauty of Marseilles. Even if the rest of Dumas's works sink into oblivion, the sight of Château d'If, as it rises glowing from the blue waters of the Mediterranean, will serve to recall the wonders of *Monte Christo*. But the true claim of the book to remembrance lies not in its mere command over the wonderful, but in the peculiar sense of wonder which it excites. It was the first literary attempt to raise the mere dead fact of money into the sphere of the imagination, and to reveal the dormant poetry of wealth. There has as yet been only a single age in the world's history when wealth has told with any force upon the imagination of men. Unpoetic as the Roman mind essentially was, the sudden burst upon it of the accumulated riches of the older world seems to have kindled in senators and proconsuls a sense of romance which, wild and extravagant as it seems, has in some of its qualities found no parallel since. The feasts of Lucullus, the gluttony of Heliogabalus, the sudden upgrowth of vast amphitheatres, the waste of millions on the sport of a day, the encounter of navies in the mimic warfare of the Coliseum, are the freaks of gigantic children tossing about wildly the slowly hoarded treasures of past generations; but they are freaks which for the first time revealed the strange possibilities which lay in the future of wealth. It is hard to say whether such a time will ever return. No doubt the world is infinitely richer now than it was in the time of the Romans, and no doubt, too, there are at least a dozen people in London alone whose actual income far exceeds that of the wealthiest of proconsuls. But the wealth of the modern capitalist is a wealth which has grown by slow accumulations, which has risen almost insensibly into its enormous mass, and the vastness of which its owner has never had brought home to him with the same sort of shock as that which Lucullus must have felt when he fronted the treasures of Mithridates, or Clive when he threaded his way among the sacks of jewels in the royal vaults of Moorshedabad. So far, indeed, is wealth from stimulating the imagination now a-days that a banker is the very type of the unimaginative man, and that the faintest suspicion of genius is enough to render a financier an object of suspicion to the money market. But it is conceivable in the odd freaks of things that we may yet see the advent of the Poet-Capitalist. It is almost impossible to say what new opportunities the possession of fabulous resources might not add to the fancy of a dreamer or to the speculations of a philantropist. It is not till after a little thought that we realize how materially the course of human progress is obstructed by sheer want of money at critical moments, or how easily the sum of human happiness might be increased by the sudden descent of a golden shower on the right people at the right time. There are dreams which men have been dreaming for generation after generation which require nothing for their realization but the appearance of such a capitalist as we have imagined. To take what may seem perhaps an odd instance, just because it is an odd instance, let us remember what a wonderful amount of hope and anticipation has been thrown by a great religious party into the restoration of the Jews. Rightly or wrongly, it is the one theme which sends a throb of excitement through the life of quiet parsonages, and kindles a new fire even in the dreariest May meetings at Exeter Hall. But in point of actual fact there is not the slightest necessity to await any great spiritual revolution for the accomplishment of such a dream if its accomplishment were really desirable. A league of Evangelical bankers who really believed in the prophecies they are so fond of quoting could turn the wildest fancies of Dr. Cumming into sober fact with very little trouble indeed. Any emigration agent would undertake the transport of Houndsditch bodily to Joppa; the bare limestone uplands of Judæa could be covered again with terraces of olive and vine at precisely the same cost of money and industry as is still required to keep up the cultivation of the Riviera; and Mr. Fergusson would furnish, for a due consideration, plans and estimates for a restoration of the Temple on Zion. We are not suggesting such a scheme as an opportunity for investing money to any great profit, but it is odd to live in a world of wealthy people who believe firmly that its realization would make this world into a little heaven below, and yet never seem to feel that they have the means of bringing it about in their chequebooks. Or take a hardly less odd instance, but one which has actually been brought a little nearer to practical realization. Some time ago a body of Welsh patriots determined to save the tongue and literature of the Cymry from extinction by founding a new Welsh nation on the shores of Patagonia. Nothing but Welsh was to be spoken, none but Welsh books were to be read, and the laws of the colony were to be an amalgam of the codes of Moses and of Howel the Good. The plan failed simply because its originators were poor, and unable to tide over the first difficulties of the project. But conceive an ardent capitalist, with a passion for nationalities, embracing such a cause, and at the cost of a few hundreds of thousands creating perhaps a type of national life which might directly or indirectly affect the future of the world. Such a man might secure himself a niche in history at less cost and with less trouble than he could obtain a large estate and a share in the commission of the peace for a midland county.

But there is no need to restrict ourselves simply to oddities, although oddities of this sort acquire a grandeur of their own at the touch of wealth. The whole field of social experiment lies open to a great capitalist. The one thing required, for instance, to render the squalor and misery of our larger towns practically impossible would be the actual sight of a large town without squalor or misery; and yet if Liverpool were simply handed over to a great philanthropist with the income of half a dozen Marquises of Westminster, such a sight might easily be seen. Schemes of this sort require nothing but what we may term the poetic employment of capital for their realization. It is strange that no financial hero makes his appearance to use his great money club to fell direr monsters than those which Hercules encountered, and, by the creation of a city at once great, beautiful, and healthy, to realize the conception of the Utopia and the dream of Sir Thomas More. Or take a parallel instance from the country. Those who have watched the issues of the co-operative system as applied to agriculture believe they see in it the future solution of two of our greatest social difficulties—those, we mean, which spring from the increasing hardships of the farmer's position, and those which arise from the terrible serfage of the rural labourer. But the experiments which have been as yet carried on are on too small a scale either to produce any influence on the labour market as a whole, or to make that impression on the public imagination which could alone raise the matter into a "question of the day." What is wanted is simply that two or three dukes should try the experiment of peasant co-operation on a whole county, and try it with a command of capital which would give the experiment fair play. Whether it succeeded or not, such an attempt would have a poetic and heroic aspect of a different order from the usual expenditure of a British peer. Or we may turn to a wholly different field, the field of art. We are always ready to cry out against "pot-boilers" as we wander through the galleries of the Academy, and to grumble at the butchers' bills and bonnet bills which stand between great artists and the production of great works. But the butchers' bills and bonnet bills of all the forty Academicians might be paid by a great capitalist without any deep dip into his money bags, and a whole future opened to English art by the sheer poetry of wealth. There are hundreds of men with special faculties for scientific inquiry who are at the present moment pinned down to the daily drudgery of the lawyer's desk or the doctor's consulting room by the necessities of daily bread. A Rothschild who would take a score of natural philosophers and enable them to apply their whole energies to investigation would help forward science as really as Newton himself, if less directly. But there are even direct ways in which wealth on a gigantic scale might put out a poetic force which would affect the very fortunes of the world. There are living people who are the masters of twenty millions; and twenty millions would drive a tunnel under the Straits of Dover. If increased intercourse means, as is constantly contended, an increase of friendship and of mutual understanding among nations, the man who devoted a vast wealth to linking two peoples together would rise at once to the level of the great benefactors of mankind. An opportunity for a yet more direct employment of the influence of wealth will some some day or other be found in the field of international politics. Already those who come in contact with the big-wigs of the financial world hear whispers of a future when the destinies of peoples are to be decided in bank parlours, and questions of peace and war settled, not by the diplomatist and statesman, but by the capitalist. But as yet these are mere whispers, and no European Gould has risen up to "finance" Downing Street into submission, or to meet the boldest move of Prince Bismarck by a fall on the Stock Exchange. Of all the schemes, however, which we have suggested, this is probably the nearest to practical realization. If not we ourselves, our children at any rate, may see International Congress made possible by a few people quietly buttoning their breeches-pockets, and the march of "armed nations" arrested by "a run for gold."

Taking, however, men as they are, it is far more wonderful that no one has hit on the enormous field which wealth opens for the development of sheer downright mischief. The sense of mischief in a sense which goes quietly to sleep as soon as childhood is over, from mere want of opportunity. The boy who wants to trip up his tutor can easily find a string to tie across the garden walk; but when one has got beyond the simpler joys of childhood, strings are not so easy to find. To carry out a practical joke of the Christopher Sly sort, we require, as Shakspeare saw, the resources of a prince. But once grant the possession of unlimited wealth, and the possibilities of mischief rise to a grandeur such as the world has never realized. The Erie Ring taught us a little of what capital might do in this way, but in the Erie Ring capital was fettered by considerations of profit and loss. Throw these considerations overboard and treat a great question in the spirit of sheer mischief, and the results may be simply amazing. Conceive, for instance, a capitalist getting the railways round London into his power, and then in sheer freak stopping the traffic for a single day. No doubt the day would be a short one, but even twelve hours of such a practical joke would bring about a "Black Monday" such as England has never seen. But there would be no need of such an enormous operation to enable us to realize the power of latent mischief which the owner of great wealth really possesses. An adroit operator might secure every omnibus and every cab in the metropolis and compel us to paddle about for a week in the mud of November before the loss was replaced. The whole stock of stored-up coal for winter consumption might be "locked up" in the close of autumn. It is quite possible, indeed, that gigantic mischief of this sort may find its sphere in practical politics. Already Continental Governments watch with anxiety the power which employers possess of bringing about a revolution by simply closing their doors and throwing thousands of unemployed labourers on the streets; but it is a power which in some degree or other capital will always possess, and anyone who remembers the assistance which Reform derived from the Hyde Park rows will see at once that mischief on the large scale might be made in this way an important fact

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

[HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
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EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Easul Findee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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